THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1829. NO. 22.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829 —tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.
Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on Penn and [illegible] streets, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. Those lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 23—tf

English Reader and Vocabulary.

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.
Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO
Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee, Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.
On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of
FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,
from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1839.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,
of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson. Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

200 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 hhds. } COTTON,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*
LEATHER,
Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,
From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—ttf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200
acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200
acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ARISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,
Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths,
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] FARM
[illegible]

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.
All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of
Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge,
where they will Receive and Forward GOODS,
IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and
Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

[illegible] MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

THE METROPOLITAN;
OR, CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Jesus Christ yesterday, and to-day: and he is the same forever.—HEB. xiii. 9.

"Hanc Fidem quem nunc habemus omnes Fideles qui nos præcesserunt a priscis temporibus habuerunt."—LANEFRANC CONTR. BERENG.

"*The faith which we profess, was held by all the faithful who have preceded us from the earliest times.*"

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, dedicated to Religion and Literature, is about to be issued from this Metropolis. The circumstances under which it takes its origin, are of a nature, at once, to promise it success, and secure its continuance. Approved by the Most Rev. Archbishop—depending on the exertions, science and talents of the Clergy of Maryland, and of the Union, it cannot fail to be conducted in an able and interesting manner. Differing in its character from those religious papers which have already been established, it will neither interfere with their design, nor tend, in any way, to impede their circulation. Its object is, indeed, the same: the dispersion of truth—the dissemination of knowledge—and the vindication of those doctrines and usages of the Church, which have been, and are still, not unfrequently, misrepresented. In pursuing this object, it will be necessary to have recourse to arguments and facts: which, while they strengthen the tenets of the Catholic Church, must tend to the refutation of those of all others. But while these arguments and facts are appealed to, it shall be done with mildness and forbearance, conformably to the spirit of true Charity, on which Religion is essentially founded. The Metropolitan will be divided into four heads, viz:—Religious, Literary, Miscellaneous, Poetical. It will be published monthly in Baltimore, by P. Blenkinsop—the first number will appear in January, 1830. It will be printed in 8vo. on good paper, and forwarded to subscribers through the Post Office. Terms $4 per annum—payable half yearly in advance.

November 17, 1829.—4tw

☞*NEW FUR AND CAP STORE,*
No. 66 Wood Street, 3d door above Fourth.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened the above Store, and has now on hand a large assortment of
CAPS,
Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. The following form a part of the Stock, viz:—Sup. Dyed Otter, Dyed Fur Seal, Nat'l do. Dyed Muskrat, Patent Leather, Morocco, Dyed Rackoon, Dyed and Natural Nutria, Black Hair Seal, Grey do., Cloth, Leopard Seal, &c. &c. CAPS. Misses' Chinchilla, Fur Seal, and Muskrat TURBANS. ☞FUR COLLARS, TOBACCO POUCHES, and Patent Leather STOCKS.

LILLIBRIDGE'S PATENT
COMPOSITION HINGE STOCKS.
JOHN SIBBET.

N. B.—Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. ☞FURS and SKINS BOUGHT, or taken in exchange.

October 6—6t.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of
DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.
Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

Poetry.

From the Iris.

CHRIST IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

A wreath of glory circles still his head—
And yet he kneels—and yet he seems to be
Convulsed with more than human agony:
On his pale brow the drops were large and red,
As victim's blood at votive altar shed—
His hands are clasp'd, his eyes are rais'd in prayer.
Alas! and is there strife he cannot bear,
Who calm'd the tempest and who rais'd the dead?

There is! there is! for now the Powers of Hell
Are struggling for the mastery—'tis the hour
When Death exerts his last permitted power;
When the dread weight of sin, since Adam fell,
Is visited on him who deign'd to dwell—
A man with men—that he might bear the stroke
Of wrath Divine, and burst the captive's yoke—
But O! of that dread strife what words can tell!

Those, only those, which broke with many a groan
From his full heart—"O, Father, take away
The cup of vengeance I must drink to-day—
Yet, Father, not my will, but thine be done!"
It could not pass away—for he alone
Was mighty to endure, and strong to save;
Nor would Jehovah leave him in the grave,
Nor could corruption taint his Holy One.

Miscellany.

From the New York American.

Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.—M. De Bourrienne's Memoirs furnish an account of the attempts of Staps, a young German, to assassinate the Emperor on parade at Schoonbrunn, related with more particularity than by former writers. The facts in this remarkable history are derived from Gen. Rapp, who was present at the whole proceedings.

"We were at Schoonbrunn," said Rapp, where the Emperor had just reviewed the troops. I had already remarked a young man at the extremity of one of the columns, when, just as the troops were about to file off, I observed him advancing towards the emperor who was then between Berthier and myself. The prince de Neufchatel, imagining that he was desirous of presenting a petition, made a slight movement forwards, for the purpose of intimating to him that his request should be preferred through me, I being that day the aid-de-camp on service. The young man declared that he wished to speak to Napoleon himself; and Berthier repeated that his petition must be presented through me. The stranger retreated to a short distance, still evincing a strong anxiety to speak to Napoleon. Again he advanced, and approached rather close to the Emperor: I, however, compelled him to retire. Accosting him in the German language, I desired him to wait till after the parade, adding, that should he have any claim to urge, he would then be heard. I continued to observe him attentively, his pertinacity having inspired me with suspicions by no means to his advantage. I remarked that he kept his right hand placed inside his great coat near the left breast-pocket, from which the corner of a paper was rather studiously displayed, as if to divert attention from his real object. Perceiving an officer of gendarmes, I beckoned to him to advance, and recommended him to seize the person of the young man, but without violence or noise, and to detain him privately at the chateau till the parade should be over. The crowd assembled were so occupied with the movements of the troops, that the scene I have just described passed wholly unnoticed.

Immediately after the review, I was informed that an enormous kitchen knife had been found upon the stranger, whose name, as it afterwards appeared, was Staps. Sending instantly for Duroc, I accompanied him to the room where Staps had been confined. We found him seated on a bed: his air was that of sadness, but by no means of terror. In his possession were found a portrait of a female, a pocket book, and a purse containing two pieces of gold. I questioned him as to his name, with which he refused to acquaint me, saying that he would tell it only to Napoleon. I then asked him to what purpose he had destined the knife found upon his person? Still the same answer—"I can tell it only to Napoleon." "Is it possible," replied I, "that you can have meditated an attempt upon his life?" "Yes." "And why?" "I can tell it only to Napoleon." The singularity of this adventure induced me to inform the emperor of all that had passed. My statement finished, he appeared rather thoughtful; for ideas of assassination were continually floating in his brain. He ordered me to conduct the young man into his Cabinet. Conformably to the instructions which I transmitted them, two gendarmes escorted the stranger into the presence of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the atrocity of his intended crime, Staps had something interesting in his countenance—an expression of benignity, which it was difficult to resist. The Emperor asked him if he could speak French?—"Not very well," replied Staps; upon which I was desired to interrogate him in German. I shall now proceed to an accurate detail of the examination which he underwent by order of the Emperor, whose anxiety on this occasion was such that he himself dictated the questions, my office being simply that of interpreter. Accordingly, the following dialogue may be considered to have passed between Napoleon himself and Staps. "Whence come you?" "From Nurembourg." "What is your father?" "A Protestant Clergyman." "Your age?" "Eighteen." "What use did you intend to make of your knife?" "I intended to kill you with it." "Young man, you are mad: you are one of the *Illumines*." "I am not mad: I do not even know what an *Illumine* means." "You must be ill." "I am not ill: I never in my life was better." "Why did you desire to kill me?"—"You are the source of my country's misery."—"Have I ever injured you?" "Me in common with my countrymen." "Who can have urged you to this crime? who are your accomplices?" "I have none: the firm conviction that your death would be a blessing to Europe and my country, has alone armed my hand against you." "And yet you now see me for the first time?" "I saw you at Erfurth, on the occasion of your interview with the emperor of Russia." "Did you at that time intend to assassinate me?" "No: I then imagined you would not make war upon Germany: I was then one of your most ardent admirers." "How long have you been at Vienna?" "Ten days." "Why then have you so long delayed your attempt?" "I came to Schoenbrunn eight days ago, with the intention of killing you; but on my arrival I found that the parade was over: I therefore postponed the execution of my project till to-day." "You are mad, I tell you; or else you are ill." At this stage of the interrogatory the Emperor gave orders that Corvisart should be summoned to his presence.—Having asked who he was, and being told that he was a physician—"I have not the least occasion for him," said Staps. Immediately on the entrance of Corvisart, Napoleon ordered him to feel the young man's pulse, which he instantly did; Staps all the time displaying the most inconceivable phlegm, and at length observing to the doctor, with *sang froid*, "They tell me I am ill; but you see they are mistaken—are they not?" "He is quite well, sire," replied Corvisart, addressing himself to the Emperor. "I told you so," said Staps, in a tone of evident triumph and satisfaction. I was thunderstruck with the German's imperturbable phlegm; and the Emperor himself seemed wholly confounded at his audacity. After a few moments, Napoleon again accosted Staps. "Your imagination is heated: you will be the ruin of your family. I grant you your life on one condition: instantly, ask my pardon for your atrocious intention, which you now must certainly regret." "I want no pardon: my most poignant regret arises from the failure of my design." "It seems then that the crime is nothing in your eyes." "To kill you is not a crime: it is a duty." "What portrait is that found in your possession?"—"It is that of a young girl to whom I am devotedly attached." "Your attempt will doubtless plunge her into the deepest affliction." "She will be afflicted at its ill success: her abhorrence for you equals mine."—"Would not a pardon inspire you with gratitude?" "Though you should pardon me, I would again attempt your life." Napoleon was stupified with amazement. The answers and the unalterable resolution of Staps appeared absolutely to overwhelm him. He ordered the prisoner to be led away; and when he was gone, "These are your *Illumines!*" said the Emperor;—"fine principles, fine lights, that transform the youth of Germany into hardened assassins!" After a fruitless endeavor, at a subsequent examination, to elicit some confession from Staps, the order was given for his execution, which accordingly took place on the 27th October, at seven o'clock in the morning. The attempt for which he suffered had been made on the 23d, and from that period up to the morning of his execution he refused to taste a morsel of food. "I have still strength enough," said he, "to march to the scaffold." On his arrival at the fatal spot, and the preparations of death being terminated, his last cry was for liberty and Germany: his dying prayer, or rather execration, invoked destruction upon her tyrant."

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE.

Now that the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has arrived, it suggests very few observations beyond those already made, whilst the conditions of this treaty were in speculation only. It is to be remarked that Russia acquires very little in the way of cession of territory; but in the shape of mortgage and pledge and diplomatic security, she acquires nearly the whole of Turkey in Europe.

As Russia is to hold a portion of the provinces on both sides of the Balkan, together with Adrianople, and the fortresses which at all times command an easy passage to Constantinople, until Turkey shall discharge the stipulated indemnity, it may be affirmed that the dominion of the Turks in Europe is at an end. If not conquered the Empire of the Ottoman is bought and sold. It will be utterly impossible that Turkey should ever redeem her ceded provinces and towns; and as a breach of the conditions of payment must by a natural construction of this treaty, vest all the great members of the Empire absolutely in the Emperor, we may easily surmise the result. A conqueror knows how to foreclose as well as the most practised conveyancer.

Justice, however, compels us to admit, that there is a great appearance of moderation in the conditions which the Emperor Nicholas has imposed upon the Turks, as regards the free navigation of the Black Sea. The passages of Euxine are not to be limited to his own subjects, but are to be thrown open to all Europe. The Dardanelles are henceforth to become as much the highway of nations as the Straits of Gibraltar; and the canal of the Bosphorus, instead of being the toll-gate of Turkey, which she might all times capriciously close, is henceforth to be open to the flags of all nations at peace with the Porte.

It must be confessed that, so far as this stipulation extends, there is a candor and fairness in the terms of this treaty highly creditable to Nicholas. It is true indeed that the navigation of the Black Sea is of the most paramount importance to Russia; but it is only fair to say, that, with the power of exclusion and monopoly, she has freely declared it open to the trade of nations.

It is obvious that one of the great objects of Russian ambition is to establish a foreign commerce with the South and West of Europe, together with the North and East. The treaty of Adrianople lays the beams of this mighty commerce on solid foundations, and furnishes to Russia all the elements of becoming a great maritime power in a few years. It opens Tartary, the Crimea, and the whole south of Russia to the Mediterranean. In a word, it is the most valuable acquisition which Russia has made since the reign of Peter the Great.

It was said by Voltaire, "Light comes from the North," and it will undoubtedly be to the Northern Autocrat that the Black Sea will be indebted for its emancipation and freedom. The Euxine will now become the goal to which the Mediterranean trade will flow; and the colonial produce of the West Indies, and the rest of the world, so far as the necessities of those who inhabit the shores of this sea shall require, will take the same direction.

The position in which Russia now stands is undoubtedly a proud one. It has more of the sublime and terrible in it than of the beautiful and enchanting. She has extended her limits and confirmed her sway, from Archangel to the Archipelago, and cut out a sort of maritime rail-road from one ocean to another, which will bring her the commerce, and waft to her the flags of the whole world.

The Russians have long ago formed a navy; they have taken into their service, strangers from every part of Europe, and have instructed many of their own subjects in the naval profession But the interest of the great proprietors of the soil in that kingdom led them rather to the profits of an inland commerce, for which their empire, by the navigation of its rivers, was so well adapted.—Until within the last twenty years, most of the Russian vessels employed in foreign trade, were the property of strangers settled in the country, and manned by foreigners.

Before the late treaty, Russia was inconveniently situated for maritime commerce; the ports of Archangel and the Baltic were not accessible for more than four months in the year; the Northern ocean, near their coast, was not navigable, and their possessions on the Black Sea labored under the greatest disadvantages, whilst the necessity of passing the Bosphorus, at the option of the Turkish Government, existed. All the obstacles are now at an end, and have not only been surmounted, but are converted into new and fearful instruments of power. The policy and sagacity of the rulers of this empire have attained the highest point of human wisdom and art—that of making hindrances and impediments, auxiliaries and allies.

The natural course of events, however, has produced the downfall of the Ottoman power in Europe; for it would be absurd to blind ourselves to this necessary result of the treaty of Adrianople. In the lapse of a very few years, the coast of Asia, on the Propontis and Hellespont, must become an integral part of the Russian dominion. We may, by a timely policy and a vigor in our councils, cut off Russia from Thrace and Macedon, and prevent Greece from falling under her dominion, but upon the shores of the Archipelago she will firmly establish herself. It is in the Greek Islands, and on the Continent of the Morea and the Peleponnesus, that we must look for a barrier against the Emperor Nicholas; for elsewhere he will do as he pleases.

The spirit of the Russian government naturally inclines to conquest and aggrandizement, and this sentiment is kept alive by the principal characters of the state. By extending the limits of the empire, they create new and more distant commands, which, whenever the weakness of the head begins to develope itself, will become independent sovereignties, and the nobles of Russia will set up for themselves, like the successors of Alexander the Great. The empress Catharine the II. once threatened to march to India; but it is useless to speculate upon a remote danger of this kind at present.

It cannot but be confessed that this country committed a great error in policy in keeping so jealous an eye upon France and America, whilst we neglected the growing preponderance of Russia.—The Empress Catharine should have been resisted upon the seizure of Oczakow. It is useless, however, to dwell upon an error which is now without remedy.

We are not amongst those who, apart from the consideration of the value of Turkey as an eastern boundary, feel much sympathy for the decline of this brutal and bigoted empire. The Turks have too long trampled upon the fairest provinces of the East, and trodden down under their hoof, arts, civilization, and science, whilst they have at all times exhibited the most bitter enmity and opposition to the progress of the Christian Religion. Now it must be admitted on all hands, that as Christianity, politically speaking, is the greatest engine of civilization, Mahometanism is most opposed to this grand source of human happiness and improvement. Whilst the barbarians of ancient times fled before the preaching of the gospel, the Mahometan, even at the period when it blazes in its meridian height, alone resists and opposes it, and is the greatest obtacle to its triumphant progress. Whilst the effects of christianity have been so extensively felt, that they have brought within the pale of society and gospel consolations the Indian of North and South America, and are daily melting down the more innocent superstition of the Hindoo, the Mahometan alone stands aloof, and not content with resisting the truth, takes up arms against its propagation. It is not the sullen resistance of bleak and malignant infidelity, but the arms of fierce bigotry and determined opposition. It would give us no pain therefore to see the Turks thrust from Europe into Asia. A victory over them is a battle gained in the cause of our common christianity. A faith which has been propagated by the sword, though it may have a right to exclaim against the use of this instrument against itself, as inconsistent with christian warfare, may well submit to be disarmed, and think itself not ill requited in the day of its humiliation and conquest, that its weapons are merely broken in its hands.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

One of the great recommendations of this species of conveyance will be its cheapness. It is expected that goods will be carried from Manchester to Liverpool for less than 5s per ton. Men, of course, cannot be packed like bales of cotton, but let us allow them five times the space, and suppose that the charge is in proportion. Now, since 12 passengers, with their luggage, are reckoned equal to a ton in the mails, it follows, that a place in the steam-coach from Manchester to Liverpool should cost the twelfth part of 25s or 2s. We may arrive at the same result by another process. It may be inferred from one of the experiments, that the Novelty would carry fifty passengers, from the one town to the other, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and would, of course, yield the proprietors the sum of £5 by an hour and a half's work. Six trips a day, performed at this rate would produce £30, which we conceive would make the conveyance of passengers a very profitable branch of trade. As the Railway Company will have a monopoly, they may probably charge more at first; but, when railway carriage is subjected, like other branches of business, to the law of competition, we imagine the terms will not be higher than we have stated.—Let us now take the speed and the cheapness together, and see what changes this new mode of conveyance is likely to produce, when railways are made along all our great thoroughfares. Let us suppose the speed to be twenty miles an hour, and the expense 1s for fifteen miles of road; and the fares by ordinary stage coaches about 4d per mile. The journey from London to York, by the mail, costs about £3, and occupies twenty three hours. By the steam-coach it will be accomplished in ten hours, at an expense of 14s!—The saving of money and time will be as great in the case of Liverpool and Manchester, which are at nearly the same distance from the metropolis.—A Leeds or Manchester manufacturer may take an early breakfast in his own house at seven, dine in London at five, and transact business that night or the next morning, and reach his home on the following evening, while a two pound note will cover his whole expenses! The journey from Manchester to Liverpool, or from Liverpool to Manchester, (thirty-one miles) will be performed at an expense of 2s, in one hour and a half, or, as some already anticipate, in one hour. Now, an active pedestrian in the metropolis will spend two hours in going from Grosvenor-square to Wapping; or, with the luxury of a hackney coach, he may go in one hour, at an expense of 7s. Thus, by the admirable invention of steam-carriages, Liverpool and Manchester will be brought nearer to one another in a moral, social, and commercial sense, than the extremities of London now are. If this be not absolutely annihilating time and space, it is abridging both in a wonderful degree. Within a few years after steam navigation was introduced on the Clyde, the intercourse between Glasgow and Greenock, according to Mr. Cleland, was increased tenfold. The expense in this case was reduced about two thirds, but the time was not materially shortened. What a vast addition then would be made to the present amount of internal intercourse when the expense is reduced three fourths, and the time two thirds; and when the mode of conveyance is as superior in comfort to our present stage coaches, as the coach is to the common cart? To all the active classes, to a person especially who is at the head of an extensive business, time is of still more value than money. If the journey from Edinburgh to Manchester could be performed in ten hours, at an expense of 14s or 15s, every merchant knows that the amount of travelling between the two places would increase, not ten, but fifty fold.—Journeys for pleasure would multiply in as great a proportion as those for business, and we are satisfied, that when we enjoy the advantage of railways, and locomotive engines on all our great thoroughfares, we shall have, on a moderate estimate, twenty or thirty times as much internal intercourse as we have at present. When the carriage of goods, which is now about 9d to 10d a ton per mile by land, is reduced to 2d, and when in point of speed, one day does the work of four, the heaviest commodities, such as corn, potatoes, coal, will bear the expense of carriage for 100 miles.—The result of this will be, that the expense of living in great towns will be reduced, and the price of raw produce will rise in remote parts of the country. The facility, celerity, and cheapness of internal intercourse, contribute more, probably, to the advancement of civilization than all other circumstances put together. *Edinburgh Scotsman.*

From the N. Y. American.

The brave and good soldier.—A French soldier has just died at Versailles; he was not a superior officer, but we have had Generals whose obituaries have offered less interest than that of the good and brave Denel, the old drum-major of the foot grenadiers of the old guard, and latterly of the first regiment of infantry of the Royal Guard. The history of the services of this old soldier is that of the French army since the beginning of the revolution. He was in the campaign of the Sambre et Mense, in Italy, in Egypt, on the coasts of the ocean, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram, at Moscow, at Dresden, at Leipsic, at Montmirail, Brienne, Arcis sur Aube, and, lastly, at Waterloo. Denel was often wounded, always among the foremost to dare the fire of artillery and musketry, and setting an example of the most intrepid bravery. His conduct in the Royal Guards, as well as his former services, entitled him always to the esteem of his officers, and the friendship of his comrades. To the courage of the soldier he joined the virtues of the private man: he was of rare integrity, obliging and generous: he gave assistance to his family out of his small pay and the income of the Cross of Honor, of which he was one of the veterans. The entire regiment spontaneously followed the coffin of the brave and good soldier, as his comrades called him. Their discourse, accompanied with tears, had an ingenious simplicity, equally comic and touching. A multitude of acts of valor and humanity was related of him; never was a finer, and, above all, a truer funeral oration pronounced. The non-commissioned officers of the garrison of Versailles had resolved to pay the expenses of the funeral, but Col. Dalmivare undertook the charge of rendering the last honors to him whom the whole regiment called "our friend." The address of the Colonel made a deep impression on the soldiers, who were happy in hearing their chief render a sort of homage to the fine character of Denel, as a model of bravery and modesty.—Every one was pleased to see the old army honored by young France in the person of one of her oldest soldiers.

The Wills of Shakspeare, Milton, and Napoleon Bonaparte.—It is a singular circumstance that the last Wills and Testaments of the three greatest men of modern ages are tied up in one sheet of foolscap, and may be seen together, at Doctor's Commons. In the will of the Bard of Avon is an interlineation in his own hand writing. "I gave unto my wife my best brown bed with the furniture." It is proved by William Byrde, 22d July, 1616.—The will of the minstrel of Paradise is a nuncupative one, taken by his daughter, the great poet being blind. The will of Napoleon, to whom future ages, in spite of legitimacy, will confirm the epithet of "*le Grand*," is signed in a bold style of handwriting: the codicil, on the contrary, written shortly before his death exhibits the then weak state of the body.

PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The history of the American nations, which offers so much interest to modern literature, is yet involved in a darkness which with difficulty can be illustrated by some important documents, so as to give us even an imperfect idea of it. Who were the first inhabitants of this great hemisphere? According to ideas that have been transmitted to us by historians, respecting Quetvalcoati, Bochica, and Manco-Capac, holy and mysterious men, who know that they were the first who appeared in different places, to give laws, and to introduce the customs of the conquerors. These persons, adorned with virtues and talents, are represented to us with sacerdotal robes. The first, who was legislator of the Aztecas, came from Panuco, a stream of the Gulf of Mexico. Bochica, a white person, with a long white beard, appeared in the Cordilleras of Bogota, from the plains of Casanare, as legislator of the Muscas. Manco-Capac, celebrated for his laws, and for the empire which he formed, was the one who was chosen to unite the worthy Peruvians into society.

The history of these illustrious men is lost in obscurity, and only their names, which were respected by their vassals, have deserved to be preserved in the archives of their documents, as just and wise men, to whom they owe so many benefits. We are ignorant of the time, as well as the place whence these extraordinary persons came, and the imagination overreaches its limits, when it attempts to investigate the manner in which this continent was populated. The theories formed by sagacious persons, respecting this subject, discover no other desire but that of following the false traditions of the first conquerors, who, with very covetous ideas, and intoxicated with the gold which they found, forgot the investigations respecting so interesting a subject, and sought only to gratify their cupidity; in their monuments (which might have revealed to us some truth,) they only took notice of hidden treasures, without considering that they were more precious, and more interesting than the magnificence which they contained. Unhappy nation! whose greatness and power consist in destruction!

If we believe modern historians, who have described in novels, hymns, and histories, the greatness, the extent of territory, and the laws of the Peruvian people, and if we examine with some minuteness the remains of their monuments, we shall be easily persuaded that the empire of the Incas contained many millions of people; and that its civilization, tolerably advanced, compared with the neighboring kingdoms, was owing to a system of government, made firm and respected by the laws which ruled it. The monuments of Siahunaco, at Cazee, its great roads and aqueducts, its arts, and its beneficial laws, give some foundation to the thought respecting the existence of the kingdom anterior to the documents of chronologists; besides, all the writers on this subject have devoted their pens to paint to us, in exaggerated colors, their greatness and magnanimity; but no one has wished to undertake the task of describing the rank of civilization to which they had arrived, by arts and sciences, a subject of great interest to human researches. If we judge by the remains which we see, and by what we find in their *huasas*,* they were not barbarous and ignorant; as is evinced by their architecture, and by the fact that they were acquainted with the fusion and soldering of metals, with the manufacture of earthen ware, and the cutting of stones, and also with the construction of roads and aqueducts, and the labors of agriculture. A proof of this is seen in their sumptuous edifices, obelisks, bridges, statues, &c. whose remains are admired for the enormous masses, which without machines are raised to a great elevation. The copper and stone tools which they used, their permanent colors, their earthen vases, and finally, their instruments, such as hatchets, pincers, copper and stone chissels, &c. prove evidently, the knowledge which we are disposed to boast of at the present time; and it also appears that they possessed in perfection, the art of soldering, which is so permanent in some figures of gold and silver, that the solid part would break before it separated.—We observe also, in the many figures which we possess, of gold, silver, copper, stone, and clay, the resemblance which they have to those of the Egyptians, from whom, some have said, that the Peruvian people are descended.

* Houses of prayer, which are constructed in caverns. *Silliman's Journal of Science.*

Internal Fire.—Hecla, Etna, Vesuvius, Sumboa, Cotopaxi, Tenneriffe, Kirauca, and nearly two hundred more active volcanoes still continue to shake the earth by their convulsions, and to devastate the countries at their feet by their eruptions. Even long intermission in their activity affords no ground for confidence that the repose of the earth will not be again disturbed. Vesuvius has, in various periods, been quiet for centuries, till forests have come to crown its crater, and vineyards and villas to adorn its declivities. The first seventy years of the christian era saw Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabis flourishing in this condition, at its feet: a dense population, active in business or war, or sunk in voluptuousness, dreamed not of impending ruin: although their streets were paved with the lava of ancient eruptions, the inhabitants heeded not the legend which perhaps told them of the dormant fire of the olden time, and of rivers of molten rock, and of ignited stones flying through the air, and of showers of cinders and ashes veiling the sun and oppressing the earth. But the ruin came, and those who have been born almost eighteen centuries later, are now walking the streets, entering the houses, and collecting the relics of these disinterred towns. It is equally impossible then to doubt either the present existence of great subterranean fires, or that in former periods of the planet, they were much more extensive and terrific in their operations, than at the present day. *Bourrienne.*

Hot Springs of Arkansas.—A writer in the Little Rock Gazette gives the following description of the Hot Springs of Arkansas:—

The Springs are about five miles in a direct line from the Washita River, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line. They break out of the side of a mountain, are very numerous and abundant in water: indeed they burst out every where in the sides and bottom of a very pretty rocky little creek into which they all run. It is said they are 70 in number. They are so numerous and their heat so great, that after two or three weeks of dry weather, the creek becomes too hot to bathe in opposite the springs, and bathers go an eighth or a quarter of a mile below, where the water is bearable. The exact temperature we could not ascertain, but it exceeds 150 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer. I should judge the warmest spring to have a temperature of 180 degrees. Practical persons will recognize the degree of heat by the fact that the water will readily scald the hair from hogs. I believe they are the warmest waters known, except those of the Hecla, in Iceland The water retains its heat for a great length of time; let into a bath at night, it is of a right temperature to bathe in the morning. It is used either by bathing in the water, or by exposing the body to the steam which arises from it when confined: and for this purpose, some rude contrivances are raised over two or three of the principal springs. They have produced extraordinary cures in rheumatism, paralysis, liver complaint, enlargement of the spleen, eruptions, pulmonary complaints, obstructions and chronic disorders of every kind.

LOCUSTS.

(Classed with Grasshoppers and Crickets by Linnæus, under the genus of "Gryllus.")

Locusts, says Dr. Walsh, are migratory insects, but they are constantly seen as they move along. In the year 1822 I passed an extensive plain near Bursa, in Asia Minor, and the ground was covered for several inches deep with them. Their larvæ had been deposited there the year before, by a passing flock, and they were at this time not sufficiently old to fly. In about two months after they took wing, and directed their course to the E. N. E.—The cloud was seen every where as it passed, and it appeared like a dense veil of gauze over the City of Constantinople. The great body proceeded on, but immense numbers of stragglers alighted, and filled the streets and gardens of Pera. The garden of the British palace was so covered with them that they took exclusive possession of it; no one could pass along the walks without wading through them, and in a short time they devoured every thing that was green. One morning they were seized with a sudden and simultaneous impulse; they again took wing altogether, and disappeared towards the Black Sea. Here they were met by an adverse wind, which they were not able to stem, and they perished just at the mouth of the Bosphorus. Their bodies were carried in by the current, and washed against the shores of Buyukdere and Therapia, where I saw them in thousands dead and dying; but the great mass floated opposite to Pera, where it met the current from the harbor, and here it formed an immense quay, almost a mile in length, marking the division of the streams, till at last it was broken and dispersed in the Sea of Marmora. *N. Y. American.*

Opposition to Manufactures.—In the Senate of the United States, 1810, Mr. Clay made a speech upon a bill for appropriating a sum of money for procuing munitions of war, &c., in which he made use of the following metaphor to illustrate the absurdity of the opposition to American manufactories.

"The opposition to manufacturing institutions recalls to my recollection the case of a gentleman, of whom I have heard. He had been in the habit of supplying his table from a neighboring cook and confectioner's, and proposed to his wife a reform in this particular. She revolted at the idea. The sight of a scullion was dreadful, and delicate nerves could not bear the clattering of kitchen furniture. The gentleman persisted in his design; his table was thenceforth cheaper and better supplied, and his neighbor, the confectioner, lost one of his best customers. In like manner Dame Commerce will oppose domestic manufactures. She is a flirting, flippant, noisy jade, and if we are governed by her fantasies, we shall never put off the muslins of India and the cloths of Europe. But I trust that the yeomanry of the country, the true and genuine landlords of this tenement, called the United States, disregarding her freaks, will persevere in reform, until the whole national family is furnished by itself with the clothing necessary for its own use."

Dover Times.

Emancipation in New York.—David Johnson. This is the name of a colored man, about twenty-six years of age, who has resided as a servant in one of our large boarding houses for the last six years. By his industry and faithfulness he has obtained the confidence of his employer, and the favor of the whole family. About 3 years ago he married in Philadelphia, and now keeps his home, with his wife and two infant children, in Pell street. All things went on well with David until yesterday, when a gentleman from Loudon county, Virginia, an attorney of Philadelphia, and constable Hays entered the boarding house, and seized him as a slave. They had found his track at Philadelphia, and followed it to Pell street, when his wife without suspicion pointed out the place of her husband's daily labor. David was taken to the office of Judge Thompson, where the mistress and several gentlemen of the family were soon assembled. When interrogated, the secret which had always been confined to himself, was honestly disclosed, that he was a slave; and the tears fell freely as he thought of his condition.

It was a time of sympathy, and fortunately there were those present who had hearts to feel. Some one inquired the value of such a slave. The owner considered it at least $600; but after some conversation, remarked that in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the liberal manner in which he had himself been treated, that he would receive $550. The money was at once subscribed.—David's deed of manumission was drawn and executed,—and with tears of gratitude and gladness he returned to his employment and his family, *Free*—as deserves to be, and as every man whom the Creator has formed, has a right to be. David has some money in the Saving Bank, which he cheerfully relinquishes to his generous benefactors. *Jour. of Com.*

Jackson, La. Oct. 17.

Dangerous Strangers—Some time last week, while some negroes were engaged in picking out cotton in a field near Thomson's creek, about six miles below this place, they were suddenly suprised by a *Tigress* leaping into the field and seizing a dog. The negroes, not aware of their own danger, repaired to the assistance of their dog, when a terrible battle ensued—more dogs were brought into action—notwithstanding the Tigress would have made dreadful havoc among them, if a *Spaniard* living near the scene of battle, had not have interposed—with a knife in hand, he boldly engaged the ferocious animal—he received several severe wounds and the Tigress had him down, and would have conquered him had not the negroes succeeded in thrusting a large stick in the mouth of the Tigress, and held her until a gun was brought, when she was shot. She measured seven and a half feet from the nose to the end of the tail. The male was seen afterwards in the neighboring woods—he appeared much larger than the Tigress. It is somewhat strange, indeed, that these animals shonld be travelling in this section of country. It is probable that they have emigrated from South America, by the way of Mexico, Texas, Opelousas, and crossed the Mississippi, near the mouth of False River. Some two or three years ago a Tiger was killed on the hills near Russelville, in the interior of Kentucky. *Gridiron.*

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	steel, co.	lb. 8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
sc. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	8½a9†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½a5†
Axes, doz.	$11½ a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	7	upper, doz.	$30a36§
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard	5 a 6§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	45 a 50†
Beer,	5 †	Nails, Ju. bra. 10d	6½†
Coals, bush.	4½ a 5†	8	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7½†
Copperas	3½ a 3½†	4	9†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	60a62½§
Irwin's	9a15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a16†	Onions, bushl.	1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1, rm.	$3½a3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2½ a 3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a 11†	No. 3	2½ a 2½†
4-4 Cheeks	12a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	1½
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	25†	medium do.	2 1-2
Flour, bbl.	$4 25†	paper hang's.	p. 37a75
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 50 a 7 50§	do. Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12,50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9 †
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60a65§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	2 50†
corn	50§	Soap, lo.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter	grocel0†	Tobacco	
gallon	doz. 2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts.†
½ do.	1½†	leaf	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½ cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial, 1,	30a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2½a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts†
planished	100†	new	25a28½†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$35 a 36†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; † plenty.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By CRAMER & SPEAR,
Franklin Head, Wood between Third and Fourth streets,

CONNOLLY'S ARITHMETIC,

OR

THE OHIO ACCOMPTANT:

BEING a plain practical treatise, with a complete system of Mensuration. By James L. Connolly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully examined Mr. Connolly's system of Arithmetic and Mensuration, and have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it to be worthy of a place among the best authors, on these subjects, in the United States.

JOHN TAYLOR, E. M.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I am indebted to your politeness for a copy of "Connolly's Arithmetic," which, after a careful examination, I have found to be a work of no ordinary merit. The arrangement of the several parts, is well adapted to the capacity and comprehension of beginners; and the judicious elucidations which accompany each part, greatly add to the merits, by promoting the utility of the work; for every school-book is valuable, in proportion to its usefulness, and not its size. I am particularly pleased with the author's method of introducing, at the beginning, the tabular lessons for the exercise of the scholar's memory. With these views of the Arithmetic, I cheerfully recommend it as worthy of patronage.

Yours, respectfully,
N. R. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I have minutely examined every rule and question in Mr. "Connolly's Arithmetic," and find that the author's mode of distributing each rule into four subordinate divisions, reflects on him the highest honor as a judicious Arithmetician. In the 64th and twelve following pages, an improvement of no inconsiderable importance presents itself, (it is in fact, altogether new in this country) viz. the introduction of fractions before practice; this is surely a most utile improvement: Can a pupil understand practice, or the principle of taking parts unless he is well acquainted with fractions? Can he understand decimals, independent of fractions? Surely not: therefore the arrangement of the rules and examples in this work is certainly good. I cannot pass unnoticed the manner in which he has avoided the erroneous inadvertence of former writers on this subject, of classing difficult questions with minor ones, before the pupil be well prepared in the common rudiments of each rule; this he has carefully avoided, by selecting the difficult ones under the head of questions for exercise; then on the second reading, when the pupil's young mind is rightly formed, these questions may give great accession to mathematics and mechanics. I presume the author had this in view, when he introduced his system of Mensuration as an appendix to the work. Finally his questions for examination at the end of each rule, must strongly impress on the minds of students the necessary part of each rule as they progress. Wishing you and the author success, and every one who contributes his mite, in the improvement of useful learning,

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, &c.
JNO. M'NEVIN.

November 13.—6w

LOOK HERE!

I WILL LET, on Perpetual Lease, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on the east corner of Wood and Second streets, between Second and Third, 56 feet front on Wood street by 60 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Second street by 75 feet deep. Proposals will be taken, after paying a certain portion of money in hand. In case the above is not complied with, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, I will then lease it for the term of three years.

I also offer for sale, on reasonable terms, that valuable LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, in First street, running through to Second street, between Wood and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, heretofore, in every political contest, has been the open advocate of one of the parties. A period, however, has arrived, when its editor finds much difficulty in deciding upon his course. A new question, a new division of parties, has occurred among us. The patrons of the Gazette have, previously to the present time, agreed almost unanimously upon questions which have arisen among us. At this time, however, the state of affairs is entirely different—the supporters of the Gazette are about *equally divided* between the Masonic and Anti-Masonic parties.—The support afforded to the Gazette by both these parties has been characterized by liberality, manliness, and punctuality.

There is now living, we believe, but one person who has been a subscriber to this paper from its commencement, *forty-four years* ago, until the present day, and he is a high and distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity. Whatever, therefore, may be our personal feelings and convictions upon this new question which has arisen among us, to become the advocate of either party would subject us to the charge of ingratitude to a highly respectable portion of our patrons.

After much deliberation, therefore, we have determined that the Gazette shall not become the advocate of either party in the present contest.—In pursuing this course, neither of the highly respectable portions of our patrons have any just cause to complain. By any other course, we must do violence to the feelings of many of our patrons

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The Act for dividing our city into four wards is very carelessly drawn. We formerly noticed the improper use of the word centre. There are other more serious inaccuracies. For instance, the *second* section provides for the election of *four* inspectors, by the electors of the *four* different wards. The third section then provides "That the inspectors chosen as aforesaid shall *meet* at the *place* appointed for holding the election, and choose eight persons as judges," &c.

Now the fifth section of the bill provides that there shall be four wards, and that the place of election in each ward shall be within the bounds of the respective ward. Where, then, is the *place* appointed for holding the election for the city? &c. From the fifth section it appears there were to be *four places;* from the *third* it seems there was to be but *one*.

Again, the third section provides for choosing *eight* judges, but makes no provision for their distribution: it does not say whether they are all to meet together "at the *place* appointed for holding the election," or how they shall be divided between the *four places*.

Such was the condition of the bill as originally reported. Its absurdities were noticed, and then some individual, instead of offering an entire new third section, as an amendment, adds a *proviso*, "that each of the inspectors shall *meet* at the place of election in their respective wards, and proceed in all respects as the law directs," &c. Now, I would ask, is it intended that the four inspectors shall meet first in one ward and choose two judges, then proceed successively to the other four wards, and choose judges for each of them. From the use of the word "*meet*," we would infer that was the intention of the proviso. A man cannot properly be said to *meet* himself.—*To meet:* To come face to face; to join another in the same place; to assemble from different parts.—Walker's Dictionary.—Still we think it was not the intention of the legislature to make the judges of the election in our city, judges itinerant, and compel them all to be at *four* different places at *eight o'clock*.

A copy of the bill for dividing the city of Pittsburgh into four wards, having been laid before the Councils, it was there made a question, whether the act did not require the election of four inspectors to hold the ensuing election for a member of Congress. The Councils declined passing any ordinance at that meeting, and referred the subject to the solicitor of the city, who furnished the following brief notice, which proving satisfactory to the Councils, is now published for more general observation.

—

The second section of the "Act to regulate the General Elections," &c. provides that the inspectors of the *general* elections shall be chosen on the Saturday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (altered to Friday by a subsequent act,) constables to give one week's notice of the same.

The first section of the act directing the mode of filling vacancies in the House of Representatives of the United States, provides that elections for that purpose shall be *holden and conducted by the same officers who conducted the next preceding annual election.*"

There is no other act in relation to the choice of Inspectors, prior to the late act, dividing the city into four wards. If, therefore, the ensuing election is to be conducted by *officers chosen on any other day* than the second day of October last, it must be by reason of some provision in the late act.—After a careful perusal of this act, I can discover nothing from which I could presume an intention in the Legislature to alter *the time* of choosing inspectors. On the contrary, it seems manifest to my mind, that there was *no* such intention.

The *fifth* section gives to the Councils the power to fix the *places* of holding the elections, but says not one word about altering the *time*. The *places* were to be "*within the respective wards.*" So far the act is imperative: the precise location, being a matter of convenience to the inhabitants, was very properly left to the local legislature.—Similar to this provison, was that contained in the first section of the act of 13th April, 1807, which gave to a majority of the electors in any district, power to alter the *place* of holding elections in that district—the *place* being a matter purely for the convenience of the voters in each district. The *time* is a different matter, and it seems evidently the intention of the Legislature to preserve uniformity in this respect throughout the State.

The *second* section of the late act is entirely consistent with this construction of the *fifth* section, and certainly contains no words which can be construed into a repeal of the former laws, which fix the *time* of choosing inspectors. So far indeed from repealing, this section re-enacts the provisons of the "Act to regulate the general elections, by declaring that the electors shall choose inspectors *under the regulations prescribed by that act.*

The *second* and *fifth* sections contain no provisions which can effect an alteration of the *time*.—The first, third, and fourth have not the slightest bearing upon this point. It therefore only remains to examine the *sixth*, or *repealing* section. This section is very cautiously worded, and certainly, *of itself*, works no repeal of any portion of former laws. It provides "that every law, or part of any law, which is by this act altered or supplied, shall be so far, and *no farther* repealed." If, therefore, the *second* and *fifth* sections do not alter the *time*, it remains unaltered; that they do not, I think, is satisfactorily shown.

It seems, therefore, manifest to my mind, that in this city, the ensuing election for a Representative in Congress, must be holden in *two wards, by the inspectors elected on the second day of October last.*

AN ACT

For dividing the city of Pittsburgh into four wards, and providing for the choice of judges of the general elections, and other purposes.

WHEREAS, from the increased population of the city of Pittsburgh, and the unequal division of the same into wards, great inconveniences have been experienced in conducting the general elections for the said city,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, the city of Pittsburgh shall be divided into four wards in the manner following, viz:—So much of the said city lying northwardly of the centre of Liberty street shall be one ward, to be called the North Ward; and so much of said city as is included between the centre of Liberty and Market streets and the river Monongahela shall be one ward, to be called the West Ward; and so much of the said city as is included in the following boundaries, beginning at the foot of Market street on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street, thence along the centre of Fourth street and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road to the city line, and thence to the river aforesaid, and down the same to the place of beginning, shall be one ward, and be called the South Ward: and so much of the said city as lies east of the centre of Liberty street, Fifth street, and the boundaries of the south ward above named, shall be one ward, to be called the East Ward.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be lawful for the electors of the aforesaid wards, under the same regulations that are prescribed by the act entitled, "An act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth," to choose one inspector of the general elections for each and every of the said wards.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inspectors of the said wards, chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon of the day of election, at the place appointed for holding the same for the said city of Pittsburgh, and shall then and there choose eight respectable citizens, qualified to vote, who shall be judges of the election in said city, and the eight judges so chosen by the inspectors of the said four wards, shall perform all the duties enjoined by law upon the judges of the general election for the said city, and the several clerks shall be chosen as provided by law. *Provided,* That when the select and common councils shall designate a place for holding the elections within the limits of the respective wards, agreeably to the 5th section of this act, in such case it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors to meet at the place so designated within their respective wards, and proceed in all respects agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the elections within this commonwealth."

Section 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That at the next and each ensuing election for constable for the several wards of the said city, each of the aforesaid wards shall be entitled to choose two suitable persons, one of whom shall be appointed constable thereof, in the manner now provided by law.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the select and common councils of the said city are hereby authorized and required, within three months after the passage of this act, to fix the places of holding the elections for the said wards, at the court-house, or at such houses within the bounds of the respective wards as they may designate, and to alter the same as public convenience may require.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every law or part of any law which is by this act altered or supplied, shall be so far and no farther altered and repealed.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Opening of the Welland Canal.—The Canal Intelligencer of the 11th ult. contains the following paragraph:

We are authorised to announce to the public, that, agreeably to the arrangements of a committee appointed for that purpose, at a meeting held in this village on the 12th the grand celebration of the event of opening the Welland Canal for navigation, and the *passage of the first vessel* through all the locks from Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, via the rivers Welland and Niagara, will take place on Tuesday the 24th inst. in a style worthy of this important and beneficial epoch in the history of Canada.

The Russian expedition sent to explore the country of the Caucasus, set out from Tiflis on the 26th of June to visit the Elborous mountains which had never been ascended by human foot. A lame shepherd named Killar, who accompanied the party, succeeded in reaching the loftiest peak, estimated at 16,800 feet above the level of the Atlantic, and a member of the expedition ascended to the height of 15,200 feet.

A clock maker of St. George's in the East, London, has invented an apparatus, which, by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workman, and lights a candle, at any desired time, night or morning.

The following reflections on a Michaelmas Dinner, at Strathfieldsay, are going the rounds of the newspapers:

Alas for England's Ducal Lord,
How sad the pass his grace is brought to,
How gladly would he draw the sword,
Could he but find the cash to draw, too.
But no,—that *paying* plays the deuce,—
So, 'stead of more heroic work,
He devotes his Michaelmas to *Goose*,
And leaves the Czar to swallow—*Turkey*.

The first coach ever publicly seen in England was the equipage of Henry Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Elizabeth. This vehicle was invented by the French, who also invented the post chaise, which was introduced by Mr. Tull, son of the well-known writer on husbandry.

An abundant fruit year, like the present, is said to make a difference of from 10 to 20,000 hogsheads of sugar in the home consumption.

INSCRIPTION,

On a gravestone, in Luton Church-yard.

Reader, I've left a world in which
I had a world to do;
Sweating and fretting to be rich,
Just such a fool as you.

Serviceable Coat.—A tailor of Leicester repaired a coat last week which had been in wear for more than *fifty* years; and notwithstanding the various mutations which it had undergone in shape and color, it will, in all probability, still wear as long as its owner.

SLANDER.

Hic niger est——Horat.

The wretch, whose black and fiendish heart,
Delights to feed the poison'd dart;
Whose tongue with prurient ichor teems
Till slander pours its foulest streams;
Whose mouth emits in breathing fell
Rank vapors, scalding hot from Hell—
Let such a wretch for ever stand
Loath'd and accurs'd throughout the land;
In the fierce rancor of his mind
Tartarian torments let him find.

Idem aliter dictum.

The man who'd blast another's fame,
Deserves to bear a blasted name,
If no reproach could e'er be cast,
On that fair fame he strives to blast.

Conundrum.—Why is a quack doctor like a bombardier? Because he uses his mortar for the destruction of mankind.

To render shoes waterproof.—Take about a square inch of Indian rubber, (that which is white is the best,) cut it into slices as thin as possible, put it into a pint of spirits of turpentine, and shake it up occasionally to assist the dissolution; and, if requisite, more of the Indian rubber, until the liquid is of the consistence of treacle, then add half a pint of cold drawn linseed oil, and it is fit for use. New shoes should be worn for a few days, before using the above, to open the grain of the soles, and should not be worn for a few days after, that they may dry.

EPIGRAM.—By S. T. Coleridge.

From the Keepsake.

Sly Beelzebub took all occasions
To try Job's constancy and patience:
He took his honor, took his health,
He took his children, took his wealth,
His servants, horses, oxen, cows—
But cunning Satan did not take his spouse.

But heaven, that brings out good from evil,
And loves to disappoint the devil,
Had predetermined to restore,
Twofold, all he had before;
His servants, oxen, horses, cows—
Short-sighted devil, *not* to take his spouse!

The famous surgeon, Sir Andrew Halliday, has made an official report of the number of *Lunatics and Idiots in England and Wales;*—such, says the London Morning Chronicle, as is calculated to alarm the stoutest hearted in Great Britain. The total number of Lunatics and Idiots in England alone, is estimated as fourteen thousand;—the average is about one to every thousand of the population. "The disease," remarks Sir Andrew, "is more prevalent in the agricultural districts than among the manufacturing population; it is more frequent in the inland counties than in those which are bounded by the sea, and those who labor in mines are much less subject to its ravages, than those who toil upon the surface." The proportion in Wales is one to every eight hundred of the population. Scotland contains proportionally a greater number of insane than the other part of the island. The ratio is about one to every 574 of the population. Sir Andrew adds that the authentic returns shew that "insanity, in all its forms, prevails to a most alarming extent in England;" that "the numbers of the afflicted have become more than tripled within the last twenty years;" and that "should the people of England continue to view the subject with that apathy they have hitherto evinced, the increase of the malady in another half century will be such as to endanger most seriously the comfort and well-being of the whole community." The Morning Chronicle observes that the progression is most fearful, and asks—"if the number of insane is tripled every twenty years; what proportion will the sane bear to the insane at the end of two hundred years.

Nat. Gazette.

From the American Sentinel, Nov. 27.

The death of the honorable *Bushrod Washington*, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was on Thursday announced by the District Attorney to the Court of Nisi Prius, holding by Judge Todd, and to the District Court of the City and county of Philadelphia, holding by Judge Hallowell. Both Courts adjourned immediately.

This truly eminent and justly venerated man died at the Mansion House Hotel, in this city, at about 2 o'clock yesterday, after an illness of somewhat less than two months. He arrived early in October, on his way to Trenton, to open the Circuit Court, and complained the morning following of being unwell. He nevertheless went to New Jersey, and discharged his public duties with accustomed energy and ability. As soon as the business was disposed of, he hurried back to Philadelphia, to avail himself of the medical advice of his favorite physician, Dr. Chapman. The disorder increased rapidly—and he seemed early impressed with the belief that he should not overcome it. The hope that he would be able to go through the duties of the recent session of the Circuit Court of the United States, was not entirely, however, abandoned, until a week of the time had elapsed. Since then, he has been occasionally thought better, but was never able to quit his chamber, and his strength constantly diminished. For the last three days, no prospect of recovery remained to cheer his friends. His family fortunately reached here in time to console his concluding hours, and to give the final departure from this world all the important comforts of which it is susceptible.

Judge Washington was in the seventy-first year of his age. He had studied the science which he afterwards adorned and exalted, in the office of James Wilson, Esq. the only Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States yet furnished by Pennsylvania. After practising with much reputation, but for nine years, at the bar in Virginia, he was appointed, in 1797, by President John Adams, to a vacant seat in the highest Judicial tribunal of the nation. He has ever since been distinguished for his untiring devotion to his arduous and interesting duties—for great sagacity and learning—for firm integrity of purpose, and unaffected simplicity of manners. The profession of which he was a bright ornament, and the country for which he so long, and so faithfully, and so usefully labored, will deeply regret his loss, and never cease to remember him with admiration and gratitude.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Those who have not taken a ride on the banks of the canal for the last three or four years, have an enviable treat in store, and we would advise them to draw upon it forthwith; we availed ourselves of an opportunity which offered on Friday, to take a jaunt with one of the Directors of the Company, to see this beautiful work, and not having made a similar *reconnoizance* since 1824, we were struck with surprise at the magnitude of the work that has been done, and the many improvements which have been made since that period; nor were we less astonished that an object so dear to the interests and so worthy of the admiration of the people of Norfolk, should have excited so little of their curiosity—hundreds of them never having seen it up to this day, though it would only cost them a ride of 8 or 9 miles to procure that gratification.

The magnitude of the work cannot be conceived by those who have not actually seen it. The basin at Deep Creek is a beautiful sheet of water, half a mile in length, and fifteen feet above the level of tide water; the locks constructed of stone in the best style of workmanship. For nearly two miles the left bank is piled up with cypress and juniper shingles, pales and other lumber, the stores of the contiguous swamp.—We were fortunate in passing along the banks when a larger number of vessels than usual were on the canal: it was a cheering sight: eight of these, schooners and sloops of from 30 to 50 tons, belonged to the adjoining district in North Carolina, and were employed in the transportation of lumber to the northern markets—formerly by the tedious, hazardous and expensive sea route, but now through the short, safe and expeditious channel of the canal. Three of these vessels were returning from Baltimore and Alexandria; the remainder were bound for those ports, unless they could find purchasers at Norfolk. Two of the Transportation Company's boats were at the same time descending the canal, with the produce from the Roanoke. The advantage of this canal to the Eastern section of North Carolina is immense. It not only affords them a safer and more expeditious navigation, than that through Ocracock, but the choice of a greater number of markets for their produce; and it will be the means of increasing their coasting trade, and the sale of their productions, beyond calculation.

We pursued our journey along the canal 11 miles, over a road that McAdam himself could not improve, when we came to the junction of the North West Canal, the cutting of which is in active progress. This canal connects North West River (which empties into Currituck Sound, in N. Carolina,) with the main canal, requiring a cut of six miles, and will open an avenue to market for the vast stores of timber in that section, so important for naval purposes, besides the various other products of the country. We traced the whole line of this new work to its outfall at N. W. River, commencing at which, two miles of the canal have been cut, 24 feet in width, to contain 4 feet water; beyond this there remains about a mile to cut entire, at the end of which space commences the old waste ditch of the D. S. Canal, 12 feet wide, which will be followed and enlarged to the proper dimensions, this continues 2½ miles further to the locks, from to the main canal, about three quarters of a mile, the cutting is complete. There are now 240 hands employed on this canal, and the work that has been done is highly creditable to the Directors of the Company, and those who have had the immediate superintendence of it. The work is expected to be finished and in operation by the 1st of July next.

We have read with feelings of horror, the confession of Swearingen, and are compelled, by a sense of duty and of candor, to say, that we believe its publication will subserve any other cause better than that of religion and morality. We have ever been of opinion that the giving notoriety to the manner in which crimes have been perpetrated, has always an injurious tendency, and from the character of the offence of Swearingen, we consider the present work a highly improper one to be placed in the hands of the young and the thoughtless, and, therefore, regret that it had been ushered to the world, as we are confident it will have a most pernicious effect. If men were *hung* without parade there would be less necessity for society to exert its dreadful prerogative of depriving a fellow creature of his life. It is a melancholy fact that there is a disposition in our country to make *martyrs* of none but those who violate all the sacred obligations which should bind men to society. If there were a law to punish those who familiarize men with bad deeds, and thereby strip them of their hideousness, we believe crimes would be fewer. *Balt. Chron.*

The Duke of Newcastle and his Tenants.—On Monday last there was a meeting at Newark, of about 2,000 persons, in consequence of notices of ejectment having been received by about 200 of the tenants of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who voted in favor of Mr. Sergeant Wilde, in opposition to Mr. Sadler, the duke's nominee at the late election. The duke had been invited to attend, but sent a letter declining to do so, and defending his conduct with respect to his tenants, as an exercise of his own rights, freedom and independence. He avowed his resolution to do what he liked with his own property, and the rights attached to it, amongst which he evidently classed the elective franchise of his tenants.—*London Paper.*

[No doubt the above act of tyranny and persecution, will, as it deserves, be generally condemned by our readers. Yet in what, we would ask, does the conduct of this aristocratic Duke, differ in principle from that of some of our Presidents and Governors? As soon as they get into power, they turn out of place every inferior officer, however capable and faithful, who dared to vote for any other candidate than their excellencies! To vote for whom they please, is the boasted privilege—nay right, of every free American citizen; and yet for exercising this right, one of themselves, "clothed with a little brief authority," will presume to punish them to the extent of his power. But such is man—ever prone to abuse power, and to practices, without remorse, what he is ready to condemn in others. The inquisition has been abolished in Spain—Catholic disabilities in Great Britain,—whilst in our Republic, many are fostering a spirit of proscription which threatens to consign to infamy the memory of some of our dearest patriots, and force into retirement many of our most enlightened and disinterested statesmen!]

Chambersburgh Repos.

Invention of Stereotyping.—The honor of this important invention is at present claimed by Holland, and apparently with justice. Baron Van Westreemen Van Tiellandt, encouraged by the government, has made very active researches on this subject, and has lately received from the bookseller Luchtmans, of Leyden, a stereotype form of a Bible, in 4to, from which many impressions have been taken since 1711. At Harlem, also, the booksellers, Ensehede, have furnished him with another stereotype form of a Dutch Bible, dated from the first years of the 13th century. These two are substantial proofs of stereotyping in Holland, before it was thought of in France. It is well known that in a note annexed to No. 1360, of the catalogue of Alex. Barbier, a note extracted from the papers of Prosper Marchand, it is affirmed that John Muller, Minister of the German Church at Leyden, contrived, about 1701, a new method of printing, similar to stereotyping as now practised. The method of John Muller, consisted in composing the letters in the common way, correcting these forms very exactly, binding them in a very solid manner in frames of iron, then inverting the letters, and uniting them with metal, or still better, with mastic. The first essay of this method, was a small prayer-book entitled *Geebede-Boekjen, Van Johan Haverman*, printed in 1701, by W. Muller, son of the inventor. This method of printing was afterwards transported to Halle. In a letter of the 28th of June, Muller acknowledges that he had printed in this manner a Syriac New Testament with a Lexicon. Camus makes no mention of these facts in his history of stereotyping.—*Review Ency. Mars.*

INDIAN CORN.

Tortillas, which are a kind of cakes made of Indian corn, are a general article of sustenance in Mexico. They were prepared in precisely the same way as at present before the conquest of that country.

The maize of which the tortillas are composed, is first parboiled, to cleanse and soften the grain, and then, in a quantity sufficient for the day's consumption, is left to cool.

For the purpose of crushing or mashing the maize, the women have a large square block of black lava, or basalt, about two feet in length and 16 inches broad, which stands on two, three, or four legs, so arranged as to give it a gentle slope. There is a very slightly elevated rim on either side, and the great solidity and weight keep the stone steady, while the operator bruises the maize with a long stone, not unlike a rollingpin, which is held at each end, and so moved that it crushes the grain to paste, and at the same time pushes it down to a bowl placed ready to receive it.

This process is gone through once, or twice, or more, according to the fineness required; and, where great care is taken, it is passed through a very fine sieve—after which a lump of this paste is taken, and patted skillfully between the hands until it becomes as thin as a light pancake; and the great art consists in thus flattening it out without breaking the edges. The cake is then laid on a smooth plate of iron or flat earthenware, which is placed over some charcoal or wood embers, and kept at a certain heat; here, first one, and then the other side of the tortilla, receives a toasting, and great care is taken that it should not be all browned. The grand object in the latter part of the process is to serve up the tortillas hot, as fast as possible, in a clean napkin; and a slow eater, who begins his first tortilla, will find 20 or 30 piled in a smoking heap at his elbow, long before he has made any progress with his dinner.

The making of tortillas is so important an art, that in the houses of respectable people a woman, called from her office "tortillers," is kept for this express purpose; and it sounds very oddly to the ear of a stranger, during mealtimes, to hear the rapid patting and slapping which goes forward in the cooking place until all demands are satisfied. *Lyon's Mexico.*

From the New York Spectator, Nov. 24.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The Packet ship York, Capt. Decost, arrived last evening from Liverpool. She sailed on the 24th of October. We have received the London papers of the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th.

Preparations for the Russian retreat.—We have no later advices from the late theatre of war; but on comparing the English with the French accounts received yesterday, we believe that the treaty of peace had not only been ratified, (on the 29th of September,) by the Sultan, but its conditions were already in a course of operation; the Turkish troops were evacuating Giurgevo, preparatory to the occupation of that fortress by the Russians. "We learn also, (says the London Morning Post of Oct. 23d,) and that with surprise, that so early a period as the 28th of October is fixed for the payment of the first portion of the commercial indemnity, and consequently that the withdrawal of the Russian army will then commence. We entertain but little doubt that the money necessary to free Roumelia and the Balkan from the invading force will be provided without delay, if not without difficulty. As to the Principalities, the evacuation of territory over which the Porte has lost, by the terms of the treaty, all the authority upon which a despotic power would set value, is another consideration, and one not likely to stimulate the Ottoman government to any great sacrifices. The assertion that the Russian garrisons are to hold Bourgas and Sizeboli for a year after the payment of the indemnity, is so decidedly at variance with the letter of the treaty, that it must either be untrue, or it is the result of subsequent negociation, by which the occupation of those fortresses is to be taken in lieu of a certain portion of the pecuniary payment.—What the object of Russia would be in such a retention, it is not very easy to reconcile with the disinterestedness of her future designs."

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The Sultan is said to have offered to the emperor of Russia to pay a part of the indemnity in merchandise and the produce of the country. Others state, that besides the sums known to have been stipulated, a farther amount of 100 millions of silver rubles will be paid in merchandise. The sultan would begin by delivering considerable quantities of copper that are at Trebisond, in case General Paskewitsch should not have taken possession of it. This copper proceeds, for the most part, from the mines of Beibart, and is so great that the house of Rothschild is said to have offered 7,000,000 pounds sterling for it some years ago. If the Russian troops have continued hostilities, even after the opening of negociations for peace, this conduct is justified by the principles expressed by Russia upon the declaration of war. The Emperor Nicholas, knowing the Porte's ancient system of temporization declared in the outset that the negociations for peace would not cause the military operations to be suspended, and that hostilities would not cease upon all points till after the conclusion of peace. This declaration has been strictly adhered to.

Reverence for the Holy Scriptures.—From "Popular Lectures on Biblical Criticism and Interpretation," by William Carpenter, we have the following curious fact, not generally known:—

In transcribing the Sacred Writings, it has been a constant rule with the Jews, that whatever is considered as corrupt shall never be used, but shall be burnt, or otherwise destroyed. A book of the law, wanting but one letter, with one letter too much, or with an error in one single letter, written with any thing but ink, or written on parchment made of the hide of an unclean animal, or on parchment not purposely prepared for that use, or prepared by any but Israelites, or on skins of parchment tied together by unclean strings, shall be holden to be corrupt; that no line shall be written without a line first drawn on the parchment, no word written by heart, or without having been pronounced orally by the writer; that before he writes the name of God he shall wash his pen; that no letter shall be joined to another; and that if the blank parchment cannot be seen all around each letter, the roll shall be corrupt. There are certain rules for the length and breadth of each sheet, and for the space to be left between each letter, each word, and each section. These Maimonides mentions as some of the principal rules to be observed in copying the sacred rolls. Even to this day it is an obligation on the persons copying the sacred writings for the use of the Synagogue to observe them. Those who have not seen the rolls used in the Synagogues can have no conception of the exquisite beauty, correctness, and equality of the writing.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

November 28.	Messenger	
29.	Home	
29.	Citizen	
29.	Shamrock	
29.	Monticello	
29.	Reindeer	
30.	Ruhamah	
30.	La Grange	
December 1.	Bolivar	
1.	Baltimore	
2.	Facility	
3.	Virginian	

DEPARTED.

November 30.	Citizen	
30.	Reindeer	
December 1.	Shamrock	
2.	Monticello	
3.	Facility	
3.	La Grange	

☞ River 8 feet above low water mark.

Married,

On the 30th ult. by Robert Christy, Esq. Mr. *John Edwards*, to Miss *Elizabeth Kinkead*, both of St. Clair township.

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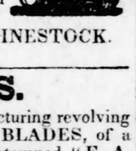
10 BBLS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Just received, and for sale low, by the barrel or less quantity, at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.



B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

December 4, 1829—3*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

BRASS WEIGHTS,

WITH the Imperial Stamp, Staple Isinglass, Pearl Sago, White Mustard Seed, Fancy Smelling Bottles, Fresh Tamarinds in jars, Maccouba Snuff, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4, 1829.—3*

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

No. 144 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS of *English and French Lace Goods*, invite respectable dealers from the Western States to visit this market. During the whole months of January and February, they will have a full assortment of all the varieties of these articles which are required in the country trade.—They have been exclusively *Importers* for above twenty years, and do not buy any thing here; and, therefore, they profess to be able and willing to supply their customers on the best terms.

It has, heretofore, been the practice, in this city, not to prepare for spring sales till the beginning of March; but, from a desire to cultivate the trade of the western states, there is now an increasing disposition to make early importations; and several of our principal houses have taken measures to have extensive assortments of staple and fancy dry goods against the middle of next January.

Responsible gentlemen, who bring satisfactory letters to any respectable house here, will be introduced at once to the best houses in every department, and to all the facilities of our oldest and most valued connexions.

The following are the principal articles that we import:

English Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;
French do. do. do.
Bobbinetts, white and black, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4;
do. do. Figured;
Bobbinett Veils, 4-4 and 5-4, black and white;
Capes, Collars, Collaretts, and Half Hdkfs.;
Pelerines and Ladies' Caps;
Gimp Laces and Edgings;
Quillings, from ¼ inch to 7 inches wide;
Mechlin Lace; Purling; Tatting, &c.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1829—1mo.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞ Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

Scheme No. 8. Odd and Even.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, November 26, 1829.

WE have the pleasure to present herewith Class No. Eight, for 1829, of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE! The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th December.

HIGREST PRIZE

☞ *TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!!*

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize	of	10,000 Dolls is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of	300 Dolls is	300 Dolls.
1 prize	of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes	of	100 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
30 prizes	of	20 Dolls is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	8 Dolls is	800 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	6 Dolls is	600 Dolls.
6,000 prizes	of	5 Dolls is	25,000 Dolls.

5,250 prizes, amounting to 40,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62 cents.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Direct to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

December 4, 1829.—4wi.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Works, situated on Cheat River, in Monongalia county, Virginia, well known as "Jackson's Works." This establishment embraces a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Grist and Saw Mill.

With these works will be sold a large quantity of Farming Land, river bottom. Also, three or four thousand acres of Woodland.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOSIAH JACKSON.

December 1—3*

DEBTORS TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will please call and pay off their respective dues, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE,

Nov. 13—tf. *No. 120 Second street.*

To my Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and they have appointed the second Monday of January next, at ten o'clock of said day, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JESSE DUNCAN.

November 27—

Poetry.

From the Winter's Wreath.

THE MINISTER.—By Mrs. Hemans.

Speak low!—the place is holy to the breath
Of awful harmonies, of whisper'd prayer;
Tread lightly!—for the sanctity of death
Broods with a voiceless influence on the air;
Stern, yet serene!—a reconciling spell
Each troubled billow of the soul to quell.

Leave me to linger silently awhile!
Not for the light that pours its fervid streams
Of rainbow-glory down through arch and aisle,
Kindling old banners into haughty gleams,
Flushing proud shrines, or by some warrior's tomb
Dying away in clouds of gorgeous gloom:

Not for rich music though in triumph pealing,
Mighty as forest sounds when winds are nigh:
Nor yet for torch and cross, and stole, revealing
Through incense mists their sainted pageantry:
Though o'er the spirit each hath charm and power,
Yet not for THESE I ask one lingering hour.

But by strong sympathies, whose silver cord
Links me to mortal weal, my soul is bound;
Thoughts of the human hearts, that here have pour'd
Their anguish forth, are with me, and around;
I look back on the pangs, the burning tears,
Known to these altars of a thousand years.

Send up a murmur from dust, Remorse!
That here hast bow'd with ashes on thy head;
And Thou, still battling with the tempests force,
Thou, whose bright spirit through all time has bled,
Speak, wounded Love! if pennance here, or prayer
Hath laid one haunting shadow of despair?

No voice, no breath!—of conflicts past no trace!
Doth not this hush give answer to my quest?
Surely the dread religion of the place
By every grief hath made its might confest!
Oh! that within my heart I could but keep
Holy to Heaven a spot, thus pure, and still, and deep!

MILLSTONES! MILLSTONES!

I OFFER FOR SALE, on terms quite accommodating, two *French Burr Millstones*, both runners, one 4 feet, and the other 4 feet 4 inches diameter. The 4 feet stone was made by Mr. Munson; the other is from Baltimore. I have prepared a bed stone for the 4 feet stone, of choice quality, in my quarry, which pair I would warrant to possess every necessary quality for grinding wheat. They would come much lower than a pair of Burrs, and are easier to keep in order, and as good, and in some respects better. I have a quarry of country stone that has been tested upwards of 30 years, and proven to be good. I would supply any order. It would be well to specify whether for corn, or what kind of grain. They could be delivered at Pittsburgh, to any person named there.

JACOB LOBINGIER.

Mountpleasant, Westm'd. Co. Pa.
Nov. 21, 1829.—3t.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
J. ANDREW SHULZE,
Governor of the said Commonwealth, to William Caven, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of William Wilkins, Esq. who was elected in the sixteenth district, a member of the twenty-first Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of the act of the General Assembly, passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, I, J. ANDREW SHULZE, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this WRIT, hereby commanding you, the said William Caven, to hold an election in the said county of Allegheny, on the third Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, for choosing a representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election, and make a return thereof, in the manner and form as by law is directed and required.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburgh, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor. C. BLYTHE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act directing the mode of filling vacancies in the representation of the state in the House of Representatives of the United States, it is enacted and directed that, when the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue his writ, commanding the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the county or counties composing the Congressional District where a vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States may happen, to hold an election to supply such vacancy, said Sheriff or Sheriffs shall give fifteen days previous, due, and public notice, throughout said county or counties, of the time and places of holding such elections.

And whereas, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has by his writ, given under his hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburgh, commanded me to hold an election on the *third Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December next,* to supply the vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, created by the resignation of William Wilkins:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in obedience to said writ, do make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the THIRD TUESDAY (FIFTEENTH DAY) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river, to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, east of Wood-street, and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached hereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," are also to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the City of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to a point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence south-eastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his south eastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's hill, thence to the south eastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning; are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, (exceping so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township, are to meet at the house of John Kerr, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, farm, up to Willet'son Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audly M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township, are to meet at the house of John Charles (now occupied by Mr. Mitchell) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township (excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh) are to meet at the house of Wm. R. Graham (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of Wm. Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house, late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One person to serve as MEMBER OF CONGRESS, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Wilkins.

And whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed on the 18th day of February, 1805, it is directed that when any vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, in the representation of the people of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, the election to supply such vacancy shall be holden and conducted in the same manner and under the care and regulation of the same officers who conducted the next preceding annual election, subject to the same penalties as are or hereafter may be inflicted on delinquent election officers.

Also in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 3d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the third Tuesday in December next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 15th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

November 20—4t.

☞ *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.* ☜
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, in Lots to suit purchasers, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres, lying on the Four Mile Run, in Pitt township. The Tract has been subdivided into Lots and Lanes, a diagram of which may be seen, and all other information had, upon application to either of the undersigned.

T. B. DALLAS,
W. W. FETTERMAN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—6t

NOS. DRAWN in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 13 for 1829:

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

☞ Three Prizes of $1,000, one of $600, two of $200, besides many of inferior note, have been presented and paid by

G. A. COOK,
Ag't for Yates & M'Intyre.

Managers' Office, No. 68 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS NUMBER 14. FOR 1829.
To be drawn at Philadelphia,
On THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	4,210	4,210
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	29	32,440
11475	10	114,750
13395 prizes		$273,760
20825 blanks—34220 tickets		

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves,* $5; *Quarters,* $2,50; *Eighths,* $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68
Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Nov. 20, 1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Testatum Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the 9th day of December next,* at 11 o'clock, A. M, the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest, and claim of *John Jenkins,* of, in and to a certain piece of woodland, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, containing from 15 to 25 acres; bounded by the Monongahela river, by land of Andrew M'Farland and others, being a portion of a tract, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, situate in Nottingham township, Washington county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Jenkins, at the suit of Joseph Lawrence, surviving executor, &c., of Eleazer Jenkins, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by me.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1829—3tw

PURCHASERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the piece or parcel of land advertised to be sold by Wm. Caven, Esq. Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of John Jenkins, on the 9th day of December next, by virtue of a writ of testatum vend. ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, was sold unto the subscriber on the 18th day of September, 1829, for a valuable consideration, as will appear by a reference to the office of recording of deeds of Allegheny county, where the agreement is left to be placed on record. I shall proceed to enforce my title against any purchase at law.

JAMES LOBBER.

November 27—3t.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONNER, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the undersigned; and all having claims against said estate are required to present them, for adjustment, without delay.

JAMES CONNER,
SAMUEL CONNER,
Executors.

Nov. 27, 1829—4*

POONAH OR THEOREM PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will give lessons, for a short time, explanatory of the new and elegant art of POONAH PAINTING. The great advantage of this style over every other is, that a knowledge of it may be obtained in a few lessons, and that it does not require any previous acquaintance with Painting or Drawing. ☞ Specimens of Flowers, Fruit, &c. may be seen at Mr. Hillier's New Looking Glass and Print Store, No. 7 Fifth street, near Market.

WM. HAYDON, from Philadelphia.

P. S.—The subscriber has a great variety of *ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS* for sale, which are well adapted for the use of chair painters, coach painters, carvers, &c.

November 20—tf.

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse.

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

Through to Baltimore in 3 and a half days.

IMPORTANT TO BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA TRAVELLERS.

EAGLE line of Splendid Post Coaches leaves Griffith's Pittsburgh Hotel, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; by the way of Mount Pleasant, Somerset, Bedford, M'Connelsburgh, and Chambersburgh, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, through in three and a half days, travelling by day-light only.

Superior Coaches, first rate teams, and careful, sober drivers, are on this route.

FOR JAS. REESIDES & Co.
Proprietors.
WM. FULLER, *Agent.*

Nov. 10.—4w

For Sale,

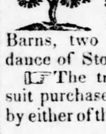
A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

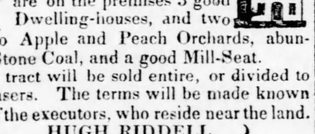
Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞ A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.





☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO,
Ex'rs.

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; I. P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop,* having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of ouch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.

October 6, 1829.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

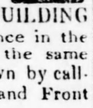
Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf,

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.



I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

WM. G. DAVIS & CO.

MAIN STREET, BLAIRSVILLE.

WILL attend to Receiving, Storing, and Forwarding Merchandise of every description which may be confided to their care, to be conveyed by either the canal or land carriage.

ALSO,

A general Agency & Commission Business.

Blairsville, Oct. 30—7t

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

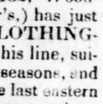
J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

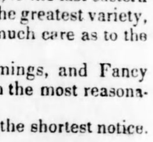


A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Paterson's Row.

Sept. 1.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.



9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf